

NIH BSL-3/4 Pre-Clinical and Clinical Research Facilities, Fort Detrick

Occupancy TBD

Size 120,000 gsf

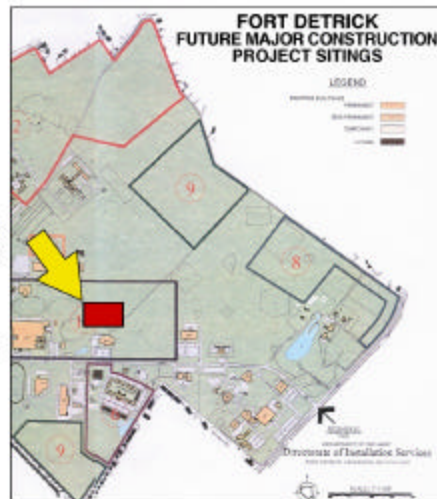
Cost Design/Construction \$105 M

Research Areas

Anthrax, poxviruses, viral hemorrhagic fevers, drug-resistant bacterial infections

Features

BSL-4 lab and animal facility with clinical capability



Biodefense Research: The Microbes

- Expanded research into the microbial physiology, ecology and molecular pathogenesis of potential bioterror agents
- Genomic sequencing of potential bioterror agents, and genomic, proteomic and structural analyses of these agents
- Development of animal models to study potential bioterror agents

November 8, 2001

nature

Identification of the cellular receptor for anthrax toxin

Kenneth A. Bradley, Jeremy Moggridge, Michael Mourez, R. John Collier and John A. T. Young

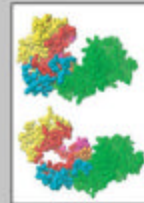
Crystal structure of the anthrax lethal factor

Andrew D. Pannifer, Thiang Yian Wong, Robert Schwarzenbacher, Martin Renatus, Carlo Petosa, Jadwiga Bienkowska, D. Borden Lacyk, R. John Collier, Sukjoon Park, Stephen H. Leppla, Philip Hanna and Robert C. Liddington

nature

scienceupdate

24 January 2002



Third anthrax toxin revealed

Scientists now know structure of all three anthrax toxins.

nature medicine

August 2000

Identification of the Ebola virus glycoprotein as the main viral determinant of vascular cell cytotoxicity and injury

Zhi-yong Yang, Henricus J. Duckers, Nancy J. Sullivan, Anthony Sanchez, Elizabeth G. Nabel & Gary J. Nabel

Cytotoxicity of Ebola virus glycoprotein

Blocking heme impact on malaria

Telomerase in mice and man

Molecular Cell

August 2002

The Assembly of Ebola Virus Nucleocapsid Requires Virion-Associated Proteins 35 and 24 and Posttranslational Modification of Nucleoprotein

Yue Huang, Ling Xu, Yongnian Sun, and Gary J. Nabel

Genomic Sequencing of Potential Bioterror Agents: Selected Examples

Agent	Disease or toxin	Status
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>	Anthrax	Complete, multiple strains
<i>Brucella suis</i>	Brucellosis	Complete
<i>Burkholderia mallei</i>	Glanders	Gap closure underway
<i>Clostridium perfringens</i>	Epsilon toxin	Gap closure underway
<i>Coxiella burnetii</i>	Q fever	Complete
<i>Cryptosporidium parvum</i>	Food- and water-borne diseases	Gap closure underway
<i>Rickettsia typhi</i>	Typhus	In progress
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	Enterotoxin B	Complete
<i>Yersinia pestis</i>	Plague	Complete
<i>Variola major</i>	Smallpox	Complete sequence for some strains
<i>Vibrio cholerae</i>	Cholera	Complete

Biodefense Research: Immunology/Host Response

- Innate immunity
- Adaptive immunity
- Mechanistic studies of response to vaccines
- Passive immunotherapy
- Mapping of protective epitopes for microbes and their toxins

Biodefense Vaccine Research: Goals

- **Protect all groups of civilians**
- **Develop improved vaccines against microbes for which vaccines currently exist**
- **Develop new/novel vaccines against microbes for which none currently exist**



THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

October 19, 2001

Search for Better Anthrax Vaccine Expands

Clinical Trials Are Expected

By LAURA JOHANNES and LAURIE MCGINLEY
Staff Reporters of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL



Development of a preventive vaccine for Ebola virus infection in primates

Nancy J. Sullivan, Anthony Sanchez, Pierre E. Rollin, Zhi-Yong Yang & Gary J. Nabel

Ebola virus A strategy for vaccine development

Superconductivity Raising the temperature in fullerenes

Children's books Alternatives to Harry Potter

nature jobs
nature news



The New England Journal of Medicine

Established in 1812 as THE NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

VOLUME 346

April 25, 2002

NUMBER 17

Clinical Responses to Undiluted and Diluted Smallpox Vaccine

Sharon E. Frey, M.D. et al.